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BLOC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BERLIN

LD212259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- A meeting between deputy foreign ministers of the socialist countries took place on 20-21 January in Berlin. It was attended by delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the Mongolian People's Republic, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the USSR and the SRV. The heads of the delegations were received by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

The meeting focused on an exchange of views on issues relating to the Geneva disarmament conference, which begins work again on 3 February 1987. The participants paid tribute to the positive resolutions of the 41st UN General Assembly as a good basis for progress at the disarmament conference. During the discussion the participants stressed the growing importance of the disarmament conference as a vital multilateral negotiating body on global problems of arms limitation and disarmament. They also affirmed the need to intensify the activity of the conference in order to reach tangible results, and reaffirmed their determination to contribute actively to this on the basis of the socialist states' far-reaching disarmament proposals.

The participants stressed especially the vital importance of a comprehensive nuclear test ban for ending the nuclear arms race and declared the willingness of their states to make all possible efforts to conclude in 1987 the convention on banning chemical weapons. They also discussed points on the disarmament conference's agenda and the prevention of an arms race in space, nuclear disarmament and the prevention of a nuclear war.

The meeting was chaired by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin.

PARTY SECRETARIES' PARLEY BEGINS IN WARSAW

LD221036 Warsaw PAP in English 0920 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 22 -- A conference of secretaries for international and ideological affairs of Central Committees of communist and workers' parties from the socialist states started here today.

The conference is attended by delegations of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Communist Party of Cuba, Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Polish United Workers' Party, Romanian Communist Party, Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Communist Party of Vietnam, and Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

AJAZI SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

AU211220 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 21 (ATA) -- The five-year trade agreement was signed in Tirana on January 20 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Argentina.

The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi, and for the Argentinian side by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina in Albania, Jorge A. Taiana.

Attending the signing ceremony were the Ministry of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka and the members of the two delegations.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export in Argentina chrome ore, ferro chrome, tobacco, confections, medical herbs, etc. and will import edible fats, leather, coffee, rubber, chemical products, etc.

Upon its stay in our country the delegation was received by the Ministers of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and on this occasion opinions were exchanged on the further development of trade exchanges between the two countries.

SHORTFALLS IN ECONOMY FOR 1986 REPORTED

LD211353 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1145 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, January 21 (TANJUG) -- Albania has failed to meet its plan targets for 1986. Although not officially confirmed, a comparison of the development plan for 1986 and the presented figures on its implementation reveals significant shortfalls in virtually all areas.

State Planning Commission of Albania Chairman Niko Gjyzari insisted in a recent interview to Tirana Radio that "the development guidelines (for 1986) have been implemented better than in any other previous year". He specified that social product increased 5.1 per cent, but failed to say that the planned growth had been set at 9.5 per cent.

Albania's national income is claimed to have risen 7.9 per cent (as opposed to the planned growth of 10.6 per cent), and industrial production 6.4 per cent (7.3 per cent planned). As officially announced, agricultural production increased 4 per cent, falling short 13 per cent of the planned growth.

Albania's foreign trade shows that exports continue to stagnate and even decline. The only exception are electricity exports, a fact which can be explained with the inauguration of a third turbine at the hydro-electric power plant "Enver Hoxha" in Komanu in December 1985. Albania's export possibilities have been curtailed by significant shortfalls in the production of chromium, petroleum, copper, copper products, hard coal, tobacco, milk, meat and many vegetable crops.

STANKO TODOROV ON FUTURE ROLE OF PARLIAMENT

AU172107 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 15 Jan 87 pp 1, 4

[Introductory statement by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, at the "meeting of the leadership of the National Assembly with the editorial collective of OTECHESTVEN FRONT," entitled: "New Opportunities and Prospects for Developing the Creative Principle" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The outstanding event following the 13th BCP Congress was the elections of 8 June 1986. These represented a political assessment by the people of our party and state policies and of parliament's activity, a vote of confidence which is binding! A decisive "Yes!" from the electors which sounds like both a blessing and an expectation, as well as a belief in the future constructive years.

The term of office of the Eighth National Assembly was a continuation of the socialist development of the country and of its economic and intellectual power.

Bulgaria is a respected and sought-after partner, an initiator of proposals to strengthen peace and create international relations based on equal rights.

The parliament also contributed to the move ahead toward a higher degree of maturity. The sessions and meetings of the permanent commissions discussed fundamental socioeconomic issues and took decisions for accelerating the development of the national economy and enriching intellectual life.

At the 20 sessions held, 52 laws were adopted. The new Family Code and the Labor Code occupy a special place in the legislative work during the last term of office.

The National Assembly also showed itself to be an organizer of the planned development of society. The working groups of the permanent commissions carried out preliminary studies of the conditions of individual branches and discussed the plan indices before submitting them for examination by the people's deputies. This creative approach helped in developing better-founded plans and budgets, more fully revealing and consolidating the intensive factors for developing the economy, and applying scientific achievements more quickly.

Parliament's control function was also developed. The report of the minister on housing construction during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and the report of the chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee on the capital's housing program were discussed. We organized a parliamentary enquiry on housing construction. The reports of the Ministry of National Health and of a number of other ministries, the Chief Prosecutor's Office, and the Supreme Court were examined at parliamentary sessions and by the commissions. The activities of the Legislative Commission and the Environmental Protection Commission were also discussed. The people's deputies asked questions on topical practical problems, such as weaknesses in the quality of construction, shortcomings in the application of chemistry in agriculture and the use of organic fertilizers, the state of the telephone services, the working hours of the trading network, and so forth.

The permanent commissions discussed important aspects of the activities observed and controlled by them. With their fruitful work they contributed toward the drawing up of the documents subsequently adopted by the National Assembly. Permit me to cite a few figures, however dry they may sound. [paragraph continues]

During their term of office the seven permanent commissions held 204 sessions which discussed 383 questions from various fields of social life. They examined 278 reports by ministers, leaders, and chairman of the executive committees of okrug people's councils, as well as 121 reports and coreports by the commissions themselves or their working groups.

It is a constitutional requirement and our own aspiration to improve the activity of the people's deputies as a live link between the supreme organ of state authority and the population. Regrettably, some of the deputies had no continuous contacts with their electors, and failed to discuss with them issues of great importance for the population.

Parliament's international activities were expanded. Some 20 Bulgarian parliamentary delegations and one working group visited 34 countries, while 39 foreign delegations and 12 working groups were guests of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group, which this year celebrates the 90th anniversary of its participation in the Interparliamentary Union, also completed good work.

The 13th BCP Congress contributed by its postulates to the aspiration to further improve government and socialist democracy, rationalize the structures of government, overcome the departmental and narrow branch approach, and expand self-management.

We have the obligation to increase the role and responsibility of the National Assembly, of its permanent commissions, and of each and every people's deputy.

I would like to say that we have made a good start. The three sessions held so far give grounds for such an assessment. We adopted laws of great importance for improving social relations and socialist legislation. The changes and additions made to the laws are aimed at making the relevant laws more socially effective and consolidating the principles of social justice and the norms of the socialist way of life.

These changes are given legislative expression in the amendments and additions to the Code on the Work of the National Assembly and the Law on People's Deputies and People's Councillors.

The changes to the code cover three main fields.

First, the permanent commissions acquire rights to investigate and make proposals to higher organs on all issues relating to state government. They will be able to participate in drawing up the plan for the country's socioeconomic development and the state budget and in carrying out checks on the fulfillment of the plan and budget.

Second, the commissions, legislative activity is combined with an executive activity. The commissions will be able to check on the effectiveness of the laws and their application. It is envisaged that joint sessions will be held with the councils under the Council of Ministers on important issues affecting social development. The commissions acquire the right to adopt decisions on execution of the laws and to exercise control over their application. The opportunities for citizens to take part in this activity are expanded.

Third, the commissions' powers of control over the executive organs, economic organizations, and their associations are extended. The new element here is that in the event of breaches being established they may issue binding instructions and propose penalties, including the dismissal of persons from their posts not only when a breach is established but also when these persons exercise their rights and functions in an incompetent manner.

The closing down of the councils under the State Council obliges the permanent commissions to engage even more in development activity on basic issues connected with further improving state government, with developing the economy and social and cultural policies, with foreign economic relations, and with introducing scientific and technical achievements into practice.

The amendments and additions to the Law on People's Deputies and People's Councillors are in accordance with the ideas for more fully manifesting the democratic essence of the socialist state, developing the self-management of the people, and implementing Marx's testament that representative democracy should become a "working corporation." The National Assembly deputies and the people's councillors are required to assist in introducing scientific and technical progress into the different fields of life, increasing the people's material and intellectual well-being, and further developing socialist democracy.

The amendments are also important which require the people's deputies to display active interest in maintaining socialist legality and morals and concern for strengthening state and social discipline, as well as in protecting the rights and lawful interests of the citizens and social organizations in creating an atmosphere of public intolerance toward negative phenomena.

The extension of the control powers of the people's deputies actually leads to an intensification of the people's control over the activities of the state organs and the economic organizations.

There is an improvement in the regulation of the enquiries which the people's deputies make. When breaches of the laws are established they may propose measures to the state organs and economic organizations to eliminate such breaches, including the annulment of illegal and incorrect acts and actions.

The obligations of the people's deputies connected with instructions from the electors are defined more fully. The people's deputies must personally take part in the handing over and receipt of the instructions and show concern for executing such instructions. Together with the leaderships of the Fatherland Front, social organizations, and labor collectives, they are to monitor that the elector's instructions are carried out.

A clearer light is shed on the obligations of the state organs and organizations to render assistance to the people's deputies and people's councillors in their activities. The right of the latter to access to the state and economic organs and social organizations is confirmed, in order to obtain objective information on the problems on which they are working.

In 1987 the National Assembly will be engaged in intensive legislative and control activities which will encourage and create conditions for qualitative changes in the economy and in society. It is planned to draw up, discuss, and submit for parliamentary approval 17 laws, 11 of which are new, while the remainder are amended in accordance with the acts which are in force. The Law on Social Security will create legal preconditions for the overall application of the Labor Code. A number of new laws, on scientific activity, quality, industrial samples, on discoveries, inventions, rationalizing proposals, and so on, will stimulate the country's techno-scientific and technological development. The laws on financial-economic control, on taxes and dues, on amendments and additions to the Law on State and People's Control, and so forth, will create more favorable conditions and normative instructions for the improvement of economic activity.

In 1987 the National Assembly will perform substantial control activities. In October it is planned that the government will render an account of its own activity, and at the end of the year the government is to report on the results of the fulfillment of the Uniform State 5-Year Plan during 1987. Parliament will discuss a report from the minister of national education on the results of the restructuring of the educational system.

Our attention will be centered on the issues and requirements stemming from the 13th BCP Congress and the increased socioeconomic dynamics of society.

The eight permanent commissions elected at the National Assembly's first session have adopted plans for their work in 1987. A glance at these plans shows that changes are impending in accordance with the postulates of the congress and the changes in the Code for the Work of the National Assembly.

Subcommittees have also been set up in order to investigate the issues with more competence and in greater depth. The Permanent Socioeconomic Development Commission will have subcommissions under it dealing with the following: rates, proportions, and national balances; structural policy and the technical and technological renewal of production; efficient use of the country's material, labor, and financial resources; agrarian policy; territorial location of productive forces; economic, technical, and scientific cooperation; and application of the economic mechanism.

The new Permanent Commission on Protection of Social Interests and Citizens' Rights has clarified its tasks and formed subcommissions. Subcommissions will function on economic activity and labor; on combating wastefulness, corruption, bureaucracy, and income not derived from labor; on civic and political rights; on social interests and citizens' rights in the sphere of health and culture; and on preserving order in society, its control systems, and the system for citizens' complaints and proposals.

The other permanent commissions have also formed their structures.

The permanent commissions completed significant work in preparing the draft plan for the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and the 1987 budget. They are now concentrating their attention on the fulfillment of the plan and budget. For example, the Social Policy Commission plans to examine the following: How the goods funds are increased in order to more fully meet the population's requirements for everyday goods and services; the formation and use of the social funds in government departments and the self-managing economic organizations; the production of more goods for popular consumption; the state of hospital facilities and services, etc.

The Environmental Protection Commission will investigate the fulfillment of the program for protecting and improving the natural environment in Sofia and Plovdiv; the provision of projects, materials, and labor resources for important installations to clean up the waters of the rivers Iskur and Maritsa and the Bulgarian Black Sea coast; preservation, restoration, and rational utilization of capital investments for protecting and reproducing the natural environment; execution of the plan for installations to be commissioned, and so on. The Legislative Commission plans measures connected with maintaining legislation and investigating the effects of the applicaton of the laws.

The third session of the National Assembly adopted the Law on Bulgaria's Scientific, Technical, and Socioeconomic Development During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period and Bulgaria's 1987 budget.

At the foundation of the Ninth 5-Year Plan lie the strategic postulates of the 13th BCP Congress, as expressed in concrete form and expanded in the decisions of the December Plenum of the BCP central Committee. These pledge higher rates of growth of production in industry and agriculture, in labor productivity, and in the national income, the growth of which must reach 30 percent. Provision is made for the more effective use of labor and material resources, with priority being given to developing the branches called upon to ensure scientific and technicl progress and to higher quality of labor. They contain new measures for accelerated reconstruction, renewal, and modernization of production, and for improvements in government and the economic mechanism. An improvement of the national prosperity is planned.

It must be said that it was far from easy for the planning organs and permanent commissions to find solutions to a number of questions concerning the country's socioeconomic development in the forthcoming period. I do not refer here to the difficulties connected with determing the priority trends in scientific-technical progress and with providing progressive technologies in the crucial branches and production activities. In the conditions of higher dynamics better answers are needed on issues for which we have been slow to find solutions in recent years. There is an evident disproportion between the population's money income and the goods funds. The plan provides for the elimination of this discrepancy through the accelerated development of "industry for man," and of the services field. It was necessary to find means and forces to surmount the lag in housing construction and to build up the installations of the social infrastructure. The plan includes the building of installations to provide the proper production capacities for the construction organizations.

We are also counting on the new progressive methods of social management and of the new Code for Economic Activity. Industry, agriculture, transportation, communications, construction, and services will start to work under changing conditions.

There will be an expansion in the economic independence of the enterprises and the initiative of the labor collectives. The associations will play an important role in Bulgaria's economic life as a new type of economic grouping for the supervision of large interbranch complexes. They are charged with conducting a uniform technological and market policy, implementing the necessary coordination in the activity of the self-managing organizations, and in assisting the new economic structure to eliminate the departmental and branch barriers.

New economic conditions are being created to reduce prime labor costs and effect a decisive change toward increasing the technical standards and quality of production.

One important feature of the 5-year plan is the fact that it leans heavily on fuller utilization of the intensive factors.

Under the current conditions of development, financial levers play an increased role. They must be fully used in order to promote economic self-management and initiative, and to increase the responsibility of the labor collectives for achieving high end results.

The self-managing economic organizations had drawn up their own provisional 5-year plans even before the National Assembly adopted the Law on the Uniform State Plan for Bulgaria's Scientific, Technical, and Socioeconomic Development During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period (1986-90). The self-managing economic organizations now have to define their own 5-year plans by splitting them into individual years. We must mobilize all resources and forces in order to turn the plan into a reality and achieve the outlined goals and indices. The journalists of OTECHESTVEN FRONT also have a role to play in this.

I would like to express my satisfaction with the fact that OTECHESTVEN FRONT, the organ of the greatest sociopolitical organization in Bulgaria, is shedding wide light on the work of the National Assembly, and at a good professional standard.

We are convinced that you will also stand alongside us in the forthcoming comprehensive activities of the National Assembly, showing your willingness and journalistic skills, in order that our people may play a fuller part in the activities of its elected representatives in the highest organ of state power, and also follow how these representatives carry out their instructions, seeing what laws are hammered out in parliament, and how our socialist homeland develops and strengthens.

The amendments to the Code on the Work of the National Assembly envisage that the people's deputies should meet the electors regularly, at predetermined times and places. It will be a good thing if journalists from OTECHESTVEN FRONT and other publications were also present at these meetings.

The benefit of the meetings will be two-fold, namely to give answers to topical questions, help in resolving problems of a personal or social nature, and also investigage the moods of the workers, their proposals, and demands.

I now conclude the introductory words to our talks, and want to say that I and my colleagues wait for your questions and views with interest.

ICE, SNOW DISRUPTS ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

AU211916 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 21 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's authorities are continuing to work for the restoration of the electrical supply to a number of villages disrupted by icing and heavy snowfalls. According to data provided by the Energetika Economic Corporation, about 260 towns and villages were left without electricity as a result of broken poles and lines. Some of them are now being supplied with electricity by restored lines or temporarily installed cables. The maintenance teams are working round the clock despite the freezing cold. All major cities and factories are supplied with electricity.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH LAOS -- Sofia, January 16 (BTA) -- The main fields of cooperation between Bulgaria and Laos till 1990 will be the production of ethereal oils, the construction of small timber mills and geological exploration in Laos. This is envisaged in the protocol of the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. After 1990 the economic ties will be broadened in the fields of the food industry, agriculture and mining. According to the protocol on the two countries' trade exchange in 1987, Bulgaria will export medications and textiles and will import coffee, timber and consumer goods. A protocol was signed also on the co-ordination of the two countries' economic plans to 1990. The co-chairmen of the intergovernmental commission, Mr Aleksi Ivanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Agriculture and Forestry, and Mr Inkong Mahavong, minister of agriculture, irrigation and agricultural cooperatives of Laos, assessed the documents as a solid basis for the further broadening of the bilateral cooperation. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 1222 GMT 16 Jan 87 AU]

CHNOUPEK VISITS FRANCE TO AID DETENTE, SECURITY

Departs for France

LD221040 Prague CTK in English 0956 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left here today for an official visit to France.

CTK Views Visit

LD221046 Prague CTK in English 0957 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 22 (CTK) -- The visit of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to France proves Czechoslovakia's interest in extending relations with countries with different social systems in the spirit of restoring the process of detente and strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

Czechoslovak-French relations have been marked by upward progress in all spheres since 1984. The need for a political dialogue and for seeking new ways of economic cooperation was confirmed in 1984, during visits to France of Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. Roland Dumas's visit to Czechoslovakia in spring 1985 was the first visit of a French foreign minister to the country since 1966.

In January 1986, a new long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and France was signed in Prague. The agreement provides inter alia for an increase of trade exchange between the two countries (so far France has been Czechoslovakia's 6th largest trade partner among the European capitalist states after the FRG, Austria, Switzerland, Britain and Italy).

Both France and Czechoslovakia assess positively relations in the sphere of education and science and especially in the field of health care. Contacts in the field of culture, arts and sport have a traditionally good level. Relations of friendship established between 14 French and 14 Czechoslovak towns also play a positive role in the development of allround contacts.

SCIENTIFIC -TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU220938 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jan 87 p 2

[CTK report: "On Cooperation in Science and Technology With Cuba"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The 17th session of the subcommission for scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the Republic of Cuba ended with the signing of a protocol in Prague on Sunday [18 January]. The document was signed by Karel Ren, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion, and Ramon Pomes Hernandez, deputy chairman of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Mario Rodriguez Martinez, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR, was also present.

The session assessed the results of cooperation in the past period and agreed on the content of scientific-technical cooperation for the 1987-88 period as well as the main directions up to the year 1990. The cooperation will be particularly oriented toward power engineering, geology, mining, engineering, chemical and consumer industries, agriculture and the food industry, and the like.

The two sides also discussed scientific-technical cooperation in the fulfillment of tasks arising from the participation in the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member States of CEMA Up to the Year 2000.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES 'GRANMA' MEDAL

FL190150 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR defense minister, was decorated today in Prague with the 30th anniversary of the "Granma" landing medal.

The medal awarded by the Cuban Council of State was also bestowed on 20 high officials of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

DEPUTY MINISTER OUTLINES PRC CULTURAL EXCHANGE

LD211510 Prague CTK in English 0842 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 21 (CTK) -- The plan of cultural exchange between Czechoslovakia and China for 1987-88 creates favourable conditions for the expansion of bilateral cooperation, Czech Deputy Minister of Culture Josef Svagera, has told CTK after returning from China.

It was the plan of cultural exchange between Czechoslovakia and China signed two years ago, the first executive protocol in the sphere of cultural relations after more than 25 years, which was a decisive significance for the present development of cultural exchange between Czechoslovakia and China.

Th program of cultural exchange for 1987-88 is being fully supported by the Chinese representatives. They are also interested in the management of Czechoslovakia's culture, [word indistinct] of all experiences connected with legal norms which regulate the share of culture in social processes. Their attention was focused above all of the work of Czechoslovak creative unions, and they expressed deep interest in Czechoslovakia's music, Josef Svagera stressed.

The plan of culture cooperation provides also for the exchange of artistic ensembles, exhibitions, exchange of experts from various branches of cultural activities (e.g. museums, galleries, libraries) and establishment of direct contacts between individual institutions, e.g. the Prague and Bratislava national galleries with partner institutions in China. Cooperation between artistic agencies will also be expanded, contacts between publishing houses, including the exchange of book titles, will be supported, the Czech deputy minister of culture underlined.

Chinese experts will take part as observers in the international music festivals the Prague spring and the Bratislava music festivals, and Czechoslovak experts, on the other hand, will go to China to participate in music festivals and reviews of circus arts.

This year the Czechoslovak public will have the first time in history the opportunity to see the Beijing opera and to visit an exhibition of contemporary China oil paintings. The Prague chamber ballet ensemble of Pavel Smok will perform in China, and works by contemporary Czech and Slovak graphic artists will be exhibited there, Josef Svagera said.

DISRUPTIONS DUE TO SNOW, FROST CONTINUE

AU201745 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14, 15, 16, and 17 January and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 16 and 17 January continue to carry on their front pages correspondents' reports and commentaries on the impact of the persisting severe weather on electricity, heat, and food supplies, rail, road, and river transport, and other sectors of the Czechoslovak economy.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 January on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,7000-word roundup of correspondents' reports on the situation on 13 January. The roundup notes that the number of trains "put out of operation" remained at the level of the preceding day, at 236, but that the number of railroad cars carrying frozen cargo decreased by 2,000, to 8,000. Throughout the day, priority was given to freight trains carrying coal and livestock. Although weather in west Bohemia became more clement permitting coal miners to work "at full spped," temperatures in parts of south Moravia dropped to record levels, such as minus 32 degrees centigrade in Prostejov or minus 31 degrees in Vizovice, the roundup notes.

Turning to the situation in Slovakia, the roundup notes that most of the 301 communities in east Slovakia, that had been "cut off" the day before were made accessible for motor vehicles on 13 January. However, "serious problems" are said to have disrupted the operations of many schools in central Slovakia. In Kysucke Nove Mesto, for example, all schools had to be closed until 19 January because of a breakdown in the city's heating plant. Heating problems have also forced closures of some schools in Namestovo, Vrutky, Zilina, Lucenec, Rimavska Sobota, and Handlova. In Lucenec, even the students living in the local dormitory had to be sent home because the "low calorific value" of available coal does not permit temperatures above 14 degrees centigrade.

Reporting on the state of supplies of milk, bread, and bakery products, the RUDE PRAVO article admits problems in Bratislava, Banska Bystrica, Prague, and "elesewhere" but it assures the readers tht there is "no reason to get panicky" because the production of basic foodstuffs "is not jeopardized." The Prague correspondent reports that bread purchases were almost one-third above normal in Prague on 12 and 13 January.

On the same day, on page 1, RUDE PRAVO carries a 500-word Alfonz Bednaric report on the situation in energy supplies. According to Bednaric, the situation in electricity supplies is "good." Coal-burning power stations had stocks of 2.7 million metric tons of brown coal and 1.4 million metric tons of bituminous coal on 12 January and almost all of them could operate at full capacity. On the other hand, there were disruptions in the production and supply of heat at some places, such as Zilina, Handlova, and Prerov. On the same page, RUDE PRAVO carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled "The Calamity Tests." It pays tribute to the dedication displayed by railwaymen, drivers, road maintenance crews, miners, and power industry workers in the last few days, but it also criticizes unnecessary shortcomings in supplies and transportation revealed by the severe weather. Summing up, the editorial notes that "basically, we have manged to cope with the extraordinary situation," which shows that "our society has enough strength and resources, and, above all, dedicated and capable people to safeguard citizens' life and work and to ensure acceptable operations in all spheres of the social organism."

On 14 January, on page 2, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 150-word announcement on the limitation of passenger train service in central, east, and north Bohemia between 13 and 19 January, excluding commuter trains.

On 15 January, on pages 1 and 2, RUDE PRAVO carries a 1,100-word roundup of correspondents' reports on the situation on 14 January. The situation in energy supplies, the article says, continues to be tense, although only four power station units were out of operation on 14 January, compared with five the day before. Despite restrictions on gas consumption by large consumers, planned gas consumption was exceeded by 20 percent on 13 January.

Moving to the situation in transportation, RUDE PRAVO says that the number of trains put out of operation increased from 236 to 276, but that the entire rail network was finally made passable. Freight traffic remained limited, with the southwestern railroads of the CSD enterprise, for example, effecting about 50 percent of their regular loading. Whereas shipping on the Labe and Vltava rivers was "completely paralyzed," all Czechoslovak airports are said to have resumed operation on 14 January. On the same day, on page 2, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 50-word CTK announcement on the cancellation, as of 15 January, of formerly imposed restrictions on passenger express trains, with the exception of some trains in Slovakia or bound for Slovakia.

On 16 January, on page 1, RUDE PRAVO carries a 150-word announcement of the Ministry of Education of the Czech SR, which authorizes regional and district national committees to suspend classes at primary and secondary schools, in accordance with the local situation in transportation and heat supplies. School cafeterias and day care centers are to remain open.

On the same day, on page 2, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 1,700-word roundup of correspondents' reports on the latest weather developments. According to the paper, new snowfalls the night of 15 January again complicated the situation in rail and road transport. Trains continued to arrive late and railwaymen were unable to keep marshaling yards clear of snow. Some road sections became unpassable again, including "first-class" roads. Following its "normalization" on 14 January, the supply situation has become "more complicated" again. The situation in rural areas, in particular, is said to be "critical." Because of delays in the distribution of milk, bread, and other basic foods, food stores in some communities have been ordered to extend opening hours until 2100.

The East Bohemia correspondent reports complications caused by snowdrifts of up to 3 meters on the roads in Trutnov District and other parts of the region. In Nachod District, road maintenance staffs had to declare a "state of calamity."

The Bratislava correspondent reports that the vegetable and fruit warehouse in Bratislava-Raca has finally been "freed from the embrace by snowdrifts" so that on 15 January the people of Bratislava "were able to buy potatoes, formerly unobtainable in many parts of the city."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 16 January, on pages 1 and 2, carries a 1,300-word report on the weather situation in Bratislava and other parts of Slovakia on 15 January. The report deals with continuing problems in Bratislava inner-city transport due to breakdowns of streetcars and snowplows, as well as due to undisciplined drivers "who do not respect the demand not to use private vehicles." It also notes that all shipping on the Czechoslovak section of the Danube was halted the day before because of floating ice and severe frost.

The situation in Trnava District, on the other hand, which was one of the worst hit areas at the beginning of the week, is said to have "returned to normal," including with regard to food supplies. In its concluding section, the Bratislava PRAVDA report discussed the problems faced by cattle breeders in east Slovakia where huge amounts of snow obstruct access to the stables. Feeding is also said to hampered by frozen silage.

On the same day, on page 3, Bratislava PRAVDA carries several critical articles, ranging between 400 and 900 words, on the handling of the current "calamity" in Bratislava. They ridicule the talk in the media about "good preparedness" for the onset of winter and point to the chaos in the Bratislava public transportation system, the failure to ensure food supplies, the unavailability of "proper" tires, the practice of supplying diesel oil with antifreeze additives only after regular diesel oil freezes, and the organizational mismanagement of the "calamity." All these articles are published in the "Worker's Word -- Worker's Deed" column, which is reserved for contributions by rank-and-file workers.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 17 January, on pages 1 and 2, carries a 2,200-word roundup of correspondents' dispatches on the latest developments in various sector of the economy. Referring to the situation in rail traffic, the paper notes that on 16 January a total of 235 trains within the network of the Czechoslovak State Railroads were out of operation, of which 130 were bound for Slovakia and 40 had foreign destinations. Because of heavy snowfalls and strong winds, the "third degree of alertness" had to be proclaimed for the railroads in Prerov District and for the Prerov-Breclav and Breclav-Brno-Havlickuv Brod routes.

As to the energy situation, supplies of electricity remained unlimited throughout 16 January, despite breakdowns that put 3 power-generating units out of operation -- one each in the Melnik, Ledvice, and Pocerady power stations. However, snowfall and wind have impaired mining in the open pit mines, with the North Bohemia brown coal mines achieving about 66 percent and the Sokolov basin about 54 percent of their average daily output. On the other hand, there has been an improvement in gas supplies and it is hoped, according to RUDE PRAVO, that the current restrictions (the sixth regulatory degree for natural gas and the eigth regulatory degree for city gas) will be eased as of 17 January.

The Bratislava correspondent reports that, in defiance of "extraordinary measures" already taken, the "snow carpet of 70 centimeters" in Bratislava makes it impossible to "maintain conditions for a smooth course of life in the city." The Bratislava National Committee therefore proclaimed a "state of natural calamity" on the territory of the city, and charged the major of Bratislava with taking all the necessary steps to ensure the tasks arising from the extraordinary session of the Government of the Slovak SR.

The Kosice correspondent reports that because of poor organization and negligence on the part of the road maintenance staff, the highway between the two largest cities in eat Slovakia, Kosice and Presov, once again became unpassable the day before, whereupon the Kosice road maintenance staff was subordinated to the chief of the Kosice Civil Defense staff. This step has reportedly resulted in a "marked improvement in the situation in the city." On the other hand, a "critical situation" remains in the sphere of distribution in east Slovakia because the trade organizations are short of diesel oil with antifreeze additives. Reporting on the situation in the east slovak industry, the Kosice correspondent notes that the Chemko Strazske plant, for example, was short of up to 1,500 employees during the "critical days" at the beginning of the week and its daily output dropped to only about one-third of the normal production. Meanwhile, production is gathering momentum again but the shortage of railroad cars and storage facilities may force yet another work stoppage.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 January on page 1 carries a 1,200-word commentary by Frantisek Melis entitled "Test by snow and Frost." The commentary criticizes the management of the Bratislava public transportation authority and other "responsible" agencies for the "chaos" in the city's inner city transport and their "heavyhanded, tedious, and inflexible" reaction to the "snow calamity." The commentary contrasts the situation in Bratislava with that in Brno, where streetcars and buses never stopped running, and calls the managers' talk on radio and television about "preparedness for the winter" a "bluff."

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD220012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed at its session today the consequences of the disastrous situation caused in the last few days by severe frosts and snow.

It praised the selfless work performed in particular by people working in the fuel and power industry, in transportation, road maintenance, distribution and services and other spheres also in coping with the exceptional situation. As a result of their hard work, the citizens' support and understanding and the preparations for winter, despite the complicated conditions, in general the functioning of the national economy has been secured.

Increasing supplies of heat, power and gas for the population were given priority. The fuel and power system coped with this testing situation. The stability of the natural gas supplies from the USSR was of great importance for continuity of the supplies.

The party, state and economic bodies and national committees have done considerable work.

The help of members of the Czechoslovak People's Party was also important.

The Presidium has also pointed out that in some places the appropriate authorities did not react to the situation with the necessary promptness and readiness and did not make timely use of all possibilities to tackle it. Some problems arose in particular with local transportation and supplies. All experiences and shortcomings that occurred at individual locations must be responsibly analyzed, and the necessary conclusions ought to be drawn from them.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium acknowledged the measures that have been agreed upon in keeping with the party and state line in districts to secure the normal operation of individual spheres of production and services. It stressed, in particular, the need to maintain a high state of readiness for the risk of further climatic changes in this winter period. It stressed the need to overcome fully the shortcomings in the fulfillment of the plan in some enterprises. It welcomed the initiatives of the working collectives in the removal of shortcomings, especially those related to the fulfillment of the duties of suppliers. The consequences of unfavorable weather cannot be a pretext for justifying internal shortcomings in the work of individual enterprises and organizations. The supreme duty is to tackle speedily issues related to the living conditions of citizens, including the organization of tidying-up in towns and villages. It is desirable that the ongoing annual member meetings of the CPCZ primary organizations pay due attention to problems linked with coping with the demanding winter conditions.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also discussed the Central Control and Audit Commission's report on the fulfillment of recommendations for the perfecting of the activity of party organizations and communists at the State Planning Commission, the Czech Planning Commission and the Slovak Planning Commission, adopted on the basis of a check in 1983. It states that a number of steps have been taken to improve the work of the top planning organs of the federations and the republics. At the same time it stressed the need to continue to improve considerably the quality of planning in the spirit of the demanding requirements of the 17th CPCZ Congress. It is necessary to pay great attention to implementing the course for the intensification of the economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical development and the deepening of Czechoslovak participation in the development of international socialist integration. As was critically pointed out at the fourth session of the party's Central Committee, it is necessary to take care to ensure better interlinking of plans and improve supplier-consumer relations. Particularly demanding tasks faced by the planning organs are linked with the formulation and realization of the principles of restructuring the economic mechanism approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government.

The Presidium acknowledged the plan of activity of the federal People's Control Commission. It stressed the need to deepen the effectiveness of the work of the control organs at all levels when enforcing discipline and order. In this connection it concerned itself with the preparation for the introduction of checks on the quality of products at selected enterprises by people's control organs. It demanded that progress in this direction be speeded up and that effective results be ensured.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium examined some questions in the sphere of international contacts. It approved the orientation of Czechoslovak foreign policy and the plan for the main contacts this year. It stressed that in accordance with the conclusions of the 17th party congress active participation in the coordinated peace effort by states of the socialist community is the basic and lasting task of our foreign policy. In this spirit main attention will once again be paid this year to deepening all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This will concern the development of active steps in the struggle for averting the threat of war and for disarmament, for a reduction in international tension, for constructive international cooperation and the creation of a complex system of international security. The specific orientation of the development of bilateral relations with socialist, developing, and advanced capitalist states, and proceedings at international forums were approved.

The Presidium discussed the results of the friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. It stated with satisfaction that relations between the CPCZ and the LCY, between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and between the peoples of the two countries are developing successfully. It expressed the conviction that there are prerequisites for further all-round growth of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation.

The Presidium also discussed the report on the participation of the CPCZ delegation at the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam Congress. It stressed that the CPCZ will continue to deepen mutual cooperation with the Communist Party and the people of fraternal Vietnam. It also acknowledged the results of the visit to the PPR by the delegation of the CPCZ and the PZPR in all spheres. It also discussed the report on the results of the foreign minister's official visit to the PRC and to the Mongolian People's Republic. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also discussed some other questions of domestic and foreign policy.

SLOVAK GOVERNMENT'S WEATHER EMERGENCY COMMUNIQUE

AU212121 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 87 p 2

[CTK Report: "Extraordinary Session of the Government of the Slovak SR"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- An extraordinary session of the government of the Slovak SR was held on 15 January. The communique that was issued states:

The extremely adverse weather conditions which persisted in the last few days in Slovakia, and particularly in Bratislava and in certain districts of Eastern and Western Slovakia, have caused considerable difficulties, especially in transportation and in the supplies of basic foodstuffs to the population. The transportation problems also had a negative effect on ensuring a smooth course of production. Despite the efforts of national committees, and of many transport organizations in particular, and despite the selfless assistance of the inhabitants and of members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the National Security Corps -- which must be appreciated -- so far the problems that have emerged could not be removed.

In view of this situation and of the weather forecast for the next few days, the Government of the Slovak SR adopted extraordinary measures at its 15 January session, as a follow-up to the work done by its operational staff to date. It instructed the appropriate branch ministries and the organizations subordinated to them to comprehensively assist national committees with materials, technology, and manpower, in order to overcome the persisting problems as soon as possible. At the same time, the government committed them to strive even under the current difficult conditions to master the planned tasks as well as possible.

After discussing matters with the central, party, and appropriate federal agencies and the National Front Central Committee in the Slovak SR, the Government of the Slovak SR sppeals to all citizens, social organizations, and youth to join -- actively and with full understanding of the serious nature of the situation -- the organized assistance drive for eliminating the situation that has arisen, particularly in local breakdowns, and in general to participate in the fulfillment of specific actions organized by the national committees. At the same time, the government asks the citizens to help overcome the extraordinary situation as soon as possible by their disciplined behavior, in their own interest and in the interests of the entire society. The Government of the Slovak SR expresses the conviction that by joint effort we will be capable of successfully coping with the temporary problems caused by nature and of overcoming their consequences.

FAKED ECONOMIC RESULTS AFFECT 'MORALITY'

AU211457 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "There Is No Justification for Faking" -- words between slantlines published in widespace]

[Excerpts] In replying to RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA readers' questions, Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR's State Planning Commission, compared the national economy with a huge economic web, made of complicated, narrow threads linking enterprises and organizations on the one hand and individual management levels on the other. The aptness of this metaphor becomes even more apparent if we study the Principles of Restructuring the CSSR's Economic Mechanism. The document begins by stressing that this transformation "will affect all spheres..."

However, the web of economic relations and the process of improving them are disrupted by phenomena which have so far been publicly mentioned only in a small way. Perhaps because they were an exception rather than the rule -- or were they not as apparent as they have become today? And what is their background?

To start with specific examples: The director of the Railroad Construction enterprise in Prague and some of his deputies had to leave their functions for faking economic results to look better. They boosted the figures on plan fulfillment in the housing cooperatives in Martin and in Trencianske Teplice so as to avoid penalties.

If these examples of gross violations of the state discipline were only isolated ones, we could dismiss them with a sigh that individuals with broken characters can be found even among the executive staff. But the number of critical voices condemning plan faking and manipulations of planned indexes has increased; and we cannot overlook it, that they already contain a certain degree of generalization. [passage omitted]

We can regard the faking and manipulation of plan fulfillment reports from several viewpoints; but we always come to the same conclusion. Even the most sophisticated kind of swindle must come to the surface of economic activity since -- to recall the metaphor -- the economic web linking everybody with everybody else will begin to show obvious tears. The consumers will not receive their due; there will be a shortage of some goods on the market, which the papers say have been sent out for delivery; the exchange process becomes disrupted; and a part of the money (so far we do not know the exact amount) is not covered by work. According to the logic of the succession of events, economic breakdowns can bring about political problems.

We cannot keep silent about this. And let us say outright what has to be said: Faking return sheets comes into conflict with the law (regardless of the reasons one uses as an excuse). [passage omitted]

The faking of the results of work in an enterprise has an unfortunate influence on the morality of people around the faker. A person burgling the tobacconist's is "working" alone, and bears the consequences alone. The results of the activity of an enterprise can also be embellished by a single person -- but his meddling with the report sheets will be uncovered by dozens, and perhaps even hundreds, of people who will be affected by it. Those with a strong character will condemn the swindle, but the weaker ones will think: What a director or another executive can do, he, too, can do. The avalanche of felonies will start moving and will pull down with it all those who commit an offense by not discharging their so-called reporting duty.

The reprisals come as a consequence; that is why it is important to ascertain why we did not previously encounter such a number of violations of economic discipline. Nobody can use as an excuse the influence of vestiges left from the period when capital ruled. [passage omitted]

Any change -- and the current changes are no exception -- is a painful process fully testing one's character, because the criteria of success change at the same time. Some people become "winners" (and they are in the majority, which must be underscored); other people are "losers", although in the past they were counted among the best.

The times force them to change the style and contents of their work; but they are still lagging, because, in fact, inertia is a terribly powerful thing. To declare war on it does not mean immediate victory. But the fight must be waged honorably in any case!

Soviet experience tells us that it is more difficult to discard obsolete management forms and methods which emerged during the extensive period than to uproot the vestiges left by capitalism. That is also why we call the times we are living in revolutionary times, saying that the revolution continues in our deeds!

To recall the slogan of the revolution's banner-bearers, the revolution demands a cool head and a burning heart, and also /clean hands./

If we continue analyzing the causes which make it easy to fake report sheets on plan fulfillment, we would have to speak critically about timid inspection, exorbitant paper-work which drowns the truth, and so forth. We could then continue by listing the new and planned measures in the economy -- but everybody knows that no "security" measure is so perfect that it cannot be circumvented, even though to a limited extent.

We do not say this because we feel hopeless, but in order to stress something that is extremely topical in this context: that "...only honest and assiduous work, and remunerations according to the quantity, quality, and social significance of work can be the source of riches of the socialist society and of its citizens. We can distribute and consume... only what we create by our own honest work. This applies to the entire society and to every citizen." We quote this from the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's letter, which simultaneously instructs all state, economic, and social agencies to consistently and resolutely resolve all antisocial phenomena and to adopt a corresponding set of measures.

Not only working results, but above all the /quality of the people/ has a steadily increasing significance for the further development of the society. Quality in the broadest sense of the word. Instead of defining quality, let us paraphrase the poet's vision: After sensing what the future will bring, he wrote that man himself will be affirmed by the times. Far more than ever before.

DOBRYNIN MEETS AXEN IN BERLIN, ENDS VISIT

LD211734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, ended his 2-day visit to the GDR on Wednesday. During his stay he held talks with Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, which occurred in a spirit of friendship and fraternal cooperation.

There was complete agreement that mankind has reached a turning-point that makes an improvement in the international situation and substantial progress in disarmament absolutely necessary. They exchanged views about how to deepen cooperation between communists and other forces in the workers' movement, between people of all classes and social strata from different regions and political philosophies in pursuit of this vital task.

HONECKER ADDRESSES WAR VETERANS MEETING

AU211119 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jan 87 p 1

["Text" of speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at the meeting with the delegation of the Central Executive of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR, on 19 January in Berlin]

[Text] Dear comrades of the antifascist resistance struggle, dear comrades:

My sincere thanks for presenting me with the documents of the second international meeting of war veterans, resistance fighters, and war victims. I also thank you for the active participation of the representatives of the Central Executive in the preparation of the meeting and the compliation of these documents.

The materialization of the international meeting and its results are eloquent testimony to the untiring work and long-standing cooperation of these great international organizations, including our proven militant bond, the international federation of resistance fighters. It makes an important contribution to the safeguarding of peace and to preserving the world from a nuclear inferno. This also corresponds to the policy of the German Democratic Republic.

Therefore we fully support the views and demands contained in the documents concerning disarmament on earth, against the militarization of space, for a nuclear test ban, and for the destruction of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. As is known, for this there exist the concrete proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states, which have met with the approval in all parts of the world and which played a great role during the summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. The agreements concerning disarmament, which came within reach there, must not founder on the U.S. Star War plans. To ensure this is now of special importance, and towards this the international meeting in Vienna has made a valuable contribution.

What former resistance fighters and war veterans have to say about the most urgent problems of the present, the preservation and safeguarding of peace, comes from an authoritative sources. After all, they have experienced the meaning of war. The voice of peace that they are raising on behalf of 35 million war veterans from all continents cannot be ignored.

It was most impressive that this meeting of people who know what they are talking about has expressed the commonly held view that wars are not inevitable, and that the preservation of peace calls for the efforts of all peoples and governments. Beyond different views on political and ideological issues, the participants, in a spirit of common sense and realism, arrived at common positions. The effectiveness of the policy of dialogue, which makes it possible to solve all coflicts and contentious problems through negotiations, has been confirmed. The GDR continues to see in that policy an important service to peace, and will pursue it further.

In my message to the participants of the second international meeting I wished the deliberations success and linked it to the hope that the meeting might help to realize the common peace objective. Hence I am all the more pleased about the results. We shall publish the text of the commonly agreed documents in order to disseminate the views and demands of the war veterans, the resistance fighters, and war victims "for disarmament and security and for a world of peace, freedom, and solidarity", as the slogan of the meeting put it.

Once again my most cordial thanks for your successful work. I am sure that the antifascist resistance fighters of the GDR will also in the future meet the obligations of their liberation oath in proven fashion and will do everything for a world of peace, a world without fascism and war.

KESSLER VISITS MINERS, ARMY MEMBERS IN LUSATIA

LD212339 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, today visited members of the Army and miners in Lusatia. At the Schwarze Pumpe Combine and the Meuro open-cast pit, he saw the great efforts of the miners and their uniformed helpers in extracting coal. Henning (?Kieper) reports:

[?Kieper] [word indistinct] The miners of the Senftenberg Lignite Combine have for the first time for some period succeeded in mining 600,000 metric tons of raw lignite, or to put it another way, over 5.5 thousand metric tons more then planned. This means that the bunker norms in the open-cast pits have not only been achieved but exceeded. The Meuro open-cast pit has played a great part in this result, with its many helpers, including the members of the National People's Army. Minister Kessler said right away that they have performed heroic deeds to secure supplies to the republic under all conditions. Although the situation has eased further, as a result of the reduced severity of the frosts, one could continue to be sure of the comrades, their capabilities, and their eagerness. [passage omitted]

[Begin Kessler recording] We re visiting you, first of all, on behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to convey most cordial greetings to you, as representatives of the many, many miners, soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers, to express his recognition and thanks for the great efforts made under difficult and complicated meteorological conditions in securing the necessary coal, so that we can produce the necessary energy, which is a precondition for fulfilling the national economic plan day by day, week by week, month by month. You have achieved great, great performance to this end in the past 2 weeks. We are now entering the last 10 days of January; February is coming up. So, we must be ready for everything and, together with the miners, keep on the ball, so to speak, so that we fulfill the task set for us. This is also the precondition for us -- members of the army and border troops, and the other security services being able to fulfill our tasks. In this way, it is once again shown that we are really the representatives of our working people; we are, in the truest sense of the word, the Army of the people. [end recording]

USSR'S LOGINOV HOLDS TALKS IN BUDAPEST 19-21 JAN

LD212318 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 21 (MTI) -- Hungarian-Soviet Foreign Ministry talks were held in Budapest from January 19 to 21. Vadim Loginov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, and senior representatives of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry discussed timely international issues, topical tasks facing the fields of European security, cooperation and disarmament, and the state of bilateral relations.

Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi met Vadim Loginov. The talks were attended by Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Budapest.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD220021 Budapest MTI in English 2000 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 21 (MTI) -- Wednesday evening Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent representative to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, returned from the 122nd Moscow session of the CMEA Executive Committee.

MSZMP OFFICIALS DEPART FOR WARSAW CONFERENCE

LD211754 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 21 (MTI) -- Representing the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Janos Berecz and Matyas Szuros, secretaries of the Central Committee, Wednesday left for Warsaw to attend a conference of fraternal party secretaries responsible for ideological and foreign affairs.

The Central Committee secretaries are accompanied by Sandor Lakos, member of the HSWP Central Committee, responsible editor of "PARTY LIFE", Janos Barabas and Istvan Oszi, deputy heads of department at the Central Committee, and Csaba Tabajdi, subdepartment head of the Central Committee.

VARKONYI, NORWAY'S FRYDENLUND CONCLUDE TALKS

LD211212 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Oslo, January 21 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Dr Peter Varkonyi, currently on an official visit to Norway, has concluded talks with Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. The two politicians reviewed timely international issues, Hungarian-Norwegian relations, and possibilities of further development. Knut Frydenlund hosted a gala dinner for Peter Varkonyi Tuesday evening.

PRESS COVERAGE OF EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS

AU220824 [Editorial Report] All the dailies of 15, 16 and 17 January carry similar extensive correspondents' reports on the serious weather situation in Budapest and the provinces, and on the coordinated activity in fighting the disturbances caused by these extreme weather conditions.

NEPSZABADSAG on 15 January on pages 1,3 and 4 carries an approximately 5,000-word correspondents' report under the general headline: "Organized Efforts Aimed at the Normalization of Life," in which it informs readers about the session of the interministerial coordinating committee and the report presented by Transportation Minister Lajos Urban. He stated that the situation is returning to normal, although "a lot is still to be done by everyone" in order to help stabilize the situation. As to the supply of energy and food to the population, the minister is quoted as saying that "there have been smaller disruptions in electric energy supplies and the supply of heating oil but the supply of natural gas has been adequate," and that there are plenty of food supplies in the stores so "there is no need for the massive hoarding of these goods." the report also provides information about the transportation situation in Budapest and the great efforts of the workers to free blocked rails and roads. Under the subhead "Struggle To Ensure Steady Production," the report tells about the efforts carried out by the workers of various enterprises and large industrial plants to overcome manpower shortages, raw material supply delays, and other weather-induced obstacles hindering continuous production. Examples of efforts in various economic sectors are given in order to illustrate the "calm and organized" work carried out to normalize the situation. The report concludes with information about deaths due to hypothermia, mostly from people under the influence of alcohol.

In its 3,500-word correspondents' report on new developments in the weather front, NEPSZABADSAG of 16 January on pages 1 and 5 tells about the problems caued by the new precipitation in the form of freezing rain that fell on Budapest and other parts of the country. As a result, transportation problems arose anew. In spite of that, "the supply of food to the population improved" as many trains are transporting food. The report also mentions the decrease in the pressure on basic food shops as a result of flexible operation schedules, and the steady replenishment of stocks, saying the "buying spree has subsided somewhat and there is no more hoarding of bread and other basic supplies by the population." Other issues connected with the extreme weather situation mentioned in the report are the severe disturbances in several high-voltage power lines due to the freezing rain, the efforts to restore power supply to the affected areas, the accumulating stock of goods that could not be transported, the difficult situation in railway transportation, the priority enjoyed by food transports, the steady supply of pensions in spite of transportation difficulties encountered by the post, the efforts to make up for the losses in production, and the various interim measures taken to accomodate commuting workers who could not travel back to their homes.

The relatively short report -- of 1,000-words -- in the NEPSZABADSAG issue of 17 January on pages 1 and 5 illustrates the extent of normalization of the situation. Headlined "The Situation Has Normalized All Over the Country by Friday," the report tells about the session of the above-mentioned interministerial coordinating committee. According to the general situation presented at the session "there has been a considerable improvement in the situation" and the supply of basic goods and energy to the population is adequate. The report contains detailed information on the roads that have been cleared and the continuous repair activity going on all over the country. A separate item in the body of the report contains the appeal made to the population of the capital by Pal Ivanyi, chairman of the Municipal Council, and Emil Pejak, head secretary of the PPF Budapest committee, to continue to provide assistance to the great efforts aimed at stabilizing the situation in Budapest.

A separate report of 1,000 words on page 9, signed by Andras S. Boda, is entitled "On-the-Spot Report on an Extraordinary Service," and deals with the contribution of "some 3,000 Hungarian soldiers and some 1,000 Soviet soldiers" to the efforts to clean the roads and provide assistance where necessary. The report is full of praise for the "selfless efforts" of the troops in providing assistance and in rescuing many a settlement cut off by the heavy snowfall.

In the same context, an interview of 850 words in the NEPSZABADSAG issue of 19 January on page 9 given by Jozsef Gal, head of the trade department of the Budapest Municipal Council, to correspondent Csaba Egerszegi, deals with the way the trade sector stood the test of these trying days. Gal is praising the efforts made by all the workers of the departmer. in supplying the population with basic goods, but also does not fail to mention that "many vehicles were not prepared for such extreme weather conditions and had no snow chains," thus, transportation problems were the main cause for shortages in supply. Gal also deplores the "unjustified wave of hoarding" of bread and other basic supplies.

KADAR ADDRESSES TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

AU211053 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jan 87 p 3

[Report by Judit Kozma on speech and visit of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, at the headquarters of the National Technological Development Commission on 15 January: We Rely on People Who Want Something New and Better"]

[Text] Following the discussion that ws held in a cordial atmosphere, the general secretary of the party also asked to speak.

"Of course, we know the activity of the National Technical Development Commission (OMFB) and we attentively follow its work. Its intellectual efforts and results speak for themselves in all areas of life and the economy. Personal meetings, however, such as this present discussion, are invaluable and create a clearer picture of what we know from reports," he said, and continued by mentioning that nowadays one often hears a sort of key phrase, "technological development. We are talking about the determination of new development guidelines, the domestic introduction of new technologies, and about every thing in this respect that could benefit the realization of our economic plans. [quotation marks as published]

"Our tasks and concerns are well-known, and so is the way towards a solution, which was set out by our party's Central Committee last November in a profound and responsible discussion. Just about a month after that, the OMFB adopted a stance on the tasks we have to face in accelerating technological development and in increasing the efficiency of scientific research. The most important issue is that the Central Committee confirmed that we will not give up our aims -- the economic program outlined in the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- which were laid down at the 13th Party Congress! We have to work hard to realize these aims. The years behind us have been difficult, but we still have resources to be mobilized. Great strength lies in the purposeful collaboration of working people, and in the development of new and responsible attitudes and a public spirit.

"Important work awaits technical people in carrying out our urgent tasks, and perhaps this is why we talk more about them than about the intelligentsia from the humanities. Progress has dictated that the development and spread of modern technological culture has been put in the foreground, and of necessity this also applies to engineers in research, development, and production management. When we talk about outstanding examples of factories and plants, we list those where technological development has been on an internationally accepted standard due to carefully considered and scientific research. These are firms where the following decision did not remain on paper; Differentiation is necessary in all fields of the economy, and people must be made more interested in and given more incentives to take part in production." Next Janos Kadar spoke about economic management. He emphasized that we pursue a socialist planned economy by taking into consideration the market laws. "This is so, because where there is production of commodities, there exist goods, wages, and a market.

Our reforms are not the brainchild of special Hungarian wisdom; we have simply been able to face reality and have had the courage to introduce changes.

"While tasks are no smaller than before", emphasized the party general secretary, "we can again rely on people who want something new, something better. The intelligent man wants to work and be creative, but he needs clear aims, well-specified and properly chosen tasks. And if such tasks exist -- as they certainly do in this case -- there will be people to carry them out."

Next the party's general secretary expressed appreciation of the OMFB's handling of centrally allocated funds for technological development in the past quarter century. When the Central Committee last December decided on the acceleration of technological development, greater tasks were also allocated for the OMFB.

Janos Kadar continued, "I am certain that the OMFB will also succeed in implementing the new research and development plan that is just beginning. The guarantee for this is the accumulated knowledge and experience of its experts over the past 25 years.

"I have just mentioned a different kind of necessity with regard to conduct and attitudes. It is possible to achieve such a goal because we have just experienced this in the past few days," said the party's general secretary. "We were snowed under in a way that paralyzed traffic, production, and normal life. In order to fight the difficulties caused by the extraordinary weather, the entire country began to act, almost without a word being given. Ordinary people, soldiers, police forces, and worker guards have been on duty round the clock. One could also mention a great number of examples of those who held their ground in public and freight transportation.

"One can only speak with appreciation about all workers and all those who, where necessary, went on foot to the factories, plants, and workplaces because they knew that their service was needed. And there were several collectives, like the Ikarus factory in Szekesfehervar, where people considered making up for the lost 4 days on their first 4 free days. This kind of behavior, and not complaining and idly waiting for instructions, will move us forward; we can place our trust in this. The Central Committee and the government highly appreciate the work which leaders, staff members, collectives, and individual persons have carried out in these extraordinary circumstances and in their struggle against the winter," concluded Janos Kadar.

BANYASZ SPEAKS ON NEW ECONOMIC COMMITTEES

AU211120 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Jan 87 pp 1, 5

[Press conference given on 15 January by Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz on that day's Council of Ministers session]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The MAGYAR RADIO staff member asked what made it necessary to reorganize the government committees and what are their tasks?

Banyasz: The changes in our economic management require that we constantly update our methods. The basic aim of continually modernizing government activity is to increase the efficiency of leadership. It is especially important to further develop and strengthen the Council of Ministers' activity. Thus, the new measures serve the aim by establishing new government committees and by focusing more attention on the organization of activities. By establishing these committees we intend to increase the role of the Council of Ministers as a body and emphasize even more the fact that the purpose of the committee activities is above all to serve the preparatory work for decisions made by the Council of Ministers.

Ministerial responsibility, that is, the constitutional responsibility of individual government members, will be more prominent through a more exact definintion of the advisory and preparatory character of committees prior to decisionmaking. By way of the division of labor among the committees, individual committees can increase the efficiency of their work and, at the same time, more attention can be paid to the constantly increasing tasks related to the international economy.

Let me turn more concretely to the individual committees. The government modified the tasks of the State Planning Committee. The cardinal point of our economy is the national economic plan. Plans based on a thorough analysis of international and domestic economic processes, which are able to mobilize our realistic resources well, can provide a lot of help in revitalizing our entire economy. Among other things, the task of the State Planning Coimmittee is to prepare advice on proposals concerning the economic policy and national economic plans, and prepare these for decisions to be made by the Council of Ministers. The committee adopted a position on development and investment proposals which require a government decision. I would like to stress again that every committee decision, including those of the State Planning Committee, becomes effective only after the approval of the Council of Ministers, unless the government issues other special authorization for a committee on an issue. The chairman of the State Planning Committee is Dr Laszlo Marothy, and its members are as follows: The deputies of the premier; the ministers of finance, industry, and agriculture and food; the chairman of the National Bank; chairman of the National Technological Commission; and the state secretary of the National Planning Office. [passage omitted]

Even in name, the newly formed Economy Supervisory Committee better expresses the new relationship between the government and enterprises, and the government and business organizations. One of the main tasks of this body is to follow attentively the implementation of the national economic plan and of the budget, and stave off the obstacles to organizing the economy, and implementing the plan. Similarly, its decisions will only come into effect if they are confirmed by the Council of Ministers. In other words, the committee does not act instead of the government, nor does it curb the responsibility of ministers or the independence of enterprises and cooperatives as laid down in the statutes. For instance, if a minister or head of a national authority disagrees with any of the views and decisions of the committee, he may approach the Council of Ministers directly regarding the controversial issue. I have spoken in detail on this matter in order to clarify the following: Both the new and the old government committees carry out very useful analysis, assessment, and advisory activities, but it is the Council of Ministers that decides on all important issues. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL -- Budapest, January 15 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (HSFS) and its Soviet partner society hold it a priority to promote scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, stipulated the 1987 protocol on cooperation between HSFS, the Federation of Soviet Freindship Socieities (FSFS) and the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society (SHFS). The protocol was signed in Budapest on Thursday by HSFS General Secretary Gyula Biro and First Deputy President Ekaterina Karpova of the SHFS. Present at the event were Erno Lakatos, head of department at the HSWP Central Committee, and Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary. Under the protocol the partner societies will give particular attention to making as many people as possible familiar with the resolutions of the 13th HSWP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and the peace initiatives made by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. To prepare for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Hungary and the Soviet Union will also be an important task of the societies which will hold rallies and other political events on the anniversary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1612 GMT 15 Jan 87 LD]

BEDNARSKI ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ECONOMY, IDEOLOGY

AU151955 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 10 Jan 87 pp 1, 10

[Interview given by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski to Zbyslaw Rykowski: "We Cannot Take Shortcuts"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Rykowski] It emerges from the accountability and election campaign that conferences and meetings are dominated by specific problems of the life and work of various milieus -- industry, agriculture, housing construction, medicine. The ideological discussion that was aroused during work on the future party program has been pushed into second place, as it were. Does this not present a danger of excessive improvisation, the separation of today's tasks from future goals?

[Bednarski] Indeed the tone and content of the accountability and election campaign are somewhat different from those of the precongress campaign last spring. The basis for discussion before the congress was formed by the draft party program, followed by the congress theses, and finally by the draft 5-year plan. The draft party program caused the greatest amount of discussion and disputes. It emerged during a period which naturally necessitated a critical analysis of experience, the seeking of answers to questions concerning fundamental problems of the country's future, and the reexamination of many traditional views and concepts. It was a time of open and strong disputes about how to interpret and implement our basic assumptions and values. The shape of the socialist political system, social justice, struggle, accord, the method of party leadership, economic reform, religious policy, the model of socialist culture -- these are problems which were heatedly discussed among the scientific community, gave rise to written material, and animated an exchange of views among society.

The draft program suggested a specific method of interpreting and implementing universal party principles and values and the general precepts for socialist construction under the very specific Polish conditions that have been shaped by history. Such a view of the problem has raised the temperature of discussion since the beginning of the communist movement. The party needed this discussion, this broad internal party consultation which served to integrate it and permitted the establishment of strategic goals together with the ways of achieving them.

When it divided the campaign into two stages, the Central Committee realized that the climate of the second stage would be different. The fact that it was so intentional, was not a coincidence. We wanted the possibility of transferring the programmatic thought of the congress down to party organizations and cells. Insofar as the precongress discussion concentrated on establishing "what" we want to achieve, the postcongress discussion concentrated on establishing "how," "in what order," and "with what resources" we are meant to achieve it. This may give the impression that we are leaving ideological problems in favor of the daily practice of socioeconomic life. However, it is difficult to imagine a party that constantly discusses great objectives but avoids the practical tasks leading to them, or a party that shuts its eyes to negative phenomena and social grievances, especially those whose solution is correctly regarded as a yardstick of the party's credibility. We wrote in the program: "Socialism becomes reality when its values permeate social relations," in other words when they are implemented in daily life. Can one discuss social justice and disregard the system of distributing bonuses or factory wage systems? This would be a utopian approach to the problem.

[Rykowski] It is generally agreed what is most important economy: its reconstruction and efficiency, and the consistent implementation of the economic reform.

[Bednarski] Yes, but we cannot fill the second stage of the reform merely with economic-organizational undertakings. The point is to better satisfy the aspirations of the workers class; liberate initiative and socialist enterprise; and employ the qualifications, knowledge, and experience of workers. After all, we discussed at the third plenum ways of undertaking practical activity in order to make a worker feel that he is joint manager over his workplace and factory and make him take conscious part in management at lower and higher levels and employ the institutions of democracy.

An important part of the second stage of the reform is to overcome the barriers to consciousness and the old ways of thinking and acting. These barriers are no less important than the barriers concerning raw materials, population structure, and debts. We must all learn to think and act according to the new way and break the habits stemming from the period of extensive economy and order-directive system. Our future depends on initiative, enterprise, and an ability to employ scientific-technological progress. The objective difficulties are enormous, but they can and must be overcome. We may and must overcome the comfortable feeling of powerlessness and the habit of waiting for the authorities to give us what is missing.

[Rykowski] Do the workers always have to be right? They often remain right in the minds of the population at large and produce populist slogans.

[Bednarski] The workers class is varied. Apart from mature and conscious elements, there are also groups that are young from a class point of view. Both before and after the ninth congress, the party and its organizations and committees often restricted themselves to the simple transfer of workers' opinions. This was a natural reaction to the previous decade, when there were limited possibilities of expressing one's own opinion and the channels for communicating opinions from the bottom to the top were blocked.

The party must know the opinions of workers, but cannot merely acknowledge them and let the workers have everything. Leading the workers class also means shaping its class consciousness and preparing it for joint management. The political maturity of workers has clearly grown in recent years, and their grasp of how socioeconomic mechanisms work and awareness of our possibilities and restrictions has also increased. Populist demagogy is to be heard less and less. Speeches by workers usually contain maturity and express specific postulates stemming from experience in life and at work. Common sense is getting the better of emotion, and the desire to alter working and living conditions is overcoming squabbles. This is also the result of political stabilization and workers democracy. Including workers in management and in the solving of specific working and social problems is the best way of raising their level of consciousness.

The workers class is most sensitive to the observance of socialist principles, especially social justice. It forms a guarantee of this justice. We must heed its voice and eliminate any violations of principles, any discrepancies and misdemeanors. The crisis has taught us the need for this.

[Rykowski] Have party bodies, especially the primary organizations, learned to think ahead about the country's problems? Or have they shelved the party program because they are too involved in production tasks?

[Bednarski] The entire party training system which has been modified this year will propagate the programmatic thought of the 10th congress. I emphasize thought, and not just individual formulas and decisions. We would like more support from the mass media in this work.

[Rykowski] Do you believe in the influence of discussions, lectures, and articles, comrade secretary?

[Bednarski] We are not concerned with ordinary, one may say traditional, forms of propagating party documents. It could be dangerous to turn the party program into a handy selection of quotations from reports and interviews and avoid the essence of its topics. In any case, we often notice that the verbal acceptance of the new principles brought by the congress is not accompanied by practice that is really innovative. Old forms of action are merely supplemented with new slogans. And this must cause anxiety and arouse counteraction. Society does not expect new slogans, but effective practice. During the congress, social and economic goals and concepts of action gained clear social support, including support from the allied parties, social organizations, and many nonparty people. But we will account to society not only for the correct selection of goals, but also for the practice of reaching them.

[Rykowski] But social passiveness is still continuing.

[Bednarski] Of course no one in the party thinks that the program is to be implemented by just the party of its leadership. This would signify an acceptance of passiveness and social apathy. The most important ideological objective in the coming years is to propagate the program among nonparty people and gain fuller support from them. the party will be a force capable of changing reality only when it ceases to be a "program for the people" and becomes a "program of the people." It is a program of the people as far as objectives are concerned, and, as a collection of principles and norms and as a criterion of assessment, it is increasingly regarded as such a program. But long is the road leading from an acceptance of goals to society's full understanding of the fact that in order to reach these goals everyone who lives and intends to live in this society and who feels responsible for the fate of our national community must be energetic.

[Rykowski] Even if everyone accepts the general goals and principles, they are still likely to interpret it in different ways.

[Bednarski] I believe the years 1980-1 illustrated well enough where inflated parochialism and life under illusions can lead. The economic reform is also a great school of realism. Of course, local, factory, or branch industrial parochialism exists and will continue to exist. If it assumes the nature of patriotism, it establishes a feeling of involvement with one's milieu and a feeling of professional honor, qualities that enrich socialist labor culture. It is worse when parochialism develops into pretension. The party and its primary organizations have a great role to play in overcoming them and coordinating group interests with those of the nation as a whole. I do not think all the possibilities here have been fully used.

[Rykowski] Have the social sciences undertaken research into the problems stemming from the program? Will we have enough knowledge of the social processes accompanying reconstruction?

[Bednarski] It is an urgent postcongress duty to consolidate the scientific basis of party activity. Even if we do have a program with a heavy theoretical load, research on the topics put forward by the congress and the institutionalization and development of this theoretical load are still necessary. [paragraph continues]

We expect the party scientific base and Polish social science to concentrate in the near future on the social aspects of implementing our development goals until the year 2000. We must systematically analyze the social aspects of improving the principles of managing the state and economy. The decisions which accelerate development must not only be bold, but must also consider the ways and means of action. The avalanche-like process of technological transformations requires a scientific and ideological interpretation. The functioning of a political system, espcially in a socialist state, requires constant theoretical reflection.

The party tasks and functions formulated by the congress -- tasks and functions that the party has to perform under the new, difficult conditions in which it must operate -- also need to be subjected to critical analysis.

Research work ought to be conducted into the processes of social integration, and the contradictions that the processes entail, and mutual relations between classes and social strata ought to be analyzed. This is the only way in which the content of the accord policy and what it has to offer can be enriched, and the only way in which the policy's inviolable boundaries can be defined. We must arrive at a thorough understanding of the basis of the continuing ideological and political confronation by relating it to the fundamental contradictions present in the contemporary world.

These are issues that, I believe, will be of interest to all colleges and to large numbers of scholars, including those who are not party members.

Party theoretical and research teams -- groups that systematically and continually examine issues pertaining to change in the workers class, the practice of national accord, and changes in social awareness -- will shortly start work. We will conduct a particularly thorough analysis of the issue of world outlooks. Policy in this complicated area must have a very sound scientific basis.

The sum of these research undertakings ties in with the fundamental topic of "the Construction of Socialism in Poland: Motive Forces, Obstacles and Dangers" being coordinated by the Academy of Social Sciences.

[Rykowski] One sometimes hears it alleged that the tempo of socialist change is slowed down by efforts to achieve national accord....

[Bednarski] I would like to point out that reference has to be made to accord, struggle, and socialist reforms in fully describing our strategy. The removal of one element from this three-pronged strategy gives rise to pointless analysis, and the practice stemming from analysis of this kind would be something absurd. Unfortunately, people sometimes forget about the integrated nature of this definition, which not only conveys the essence of the program but also expresses the mesh of conditions in which we live.

Speaking at the 10th congress, Comrade W. Jaruzelski said: "There is nothing of more importance for a Marxist-Leninist party than confidence on the part of the workers class, credibility and authority in the eyes of working people." Accord is a way of realizing this bond: It provides a mode of existence and a concept of activity for a party that is conscious of its achievements, yet does not forget its errors and shortcomings. [paragraph continues]

Socialism cannot come into being in isolation from the opinions, views, and aspirations of the workers class, socialism cannot be attained by issuing decrees. We already have experience of the consequences of the sectarian or bureaucratic understanding of the essence of change. We are carving out progress through argument, polemics, and discussion, and by taking into account objective social conflicts; conflicts of interests; differences of world outlook, attitudes, and judgements; and the pluralism of a socialist society. The matters about which there are differences should not and do not have to produce anarchy in public life and paralyze the state.

Of course, progress achieved by way of social consensus is more lasting; it permits a more comprehensive analysis of arguments for and against. It does not cancel out the party's role as a vanguard. It provides an assurance -- Janos Kadar spoke about this 30 years ago -- that society is following it, that we have not broken the bond that is the essence of the party's function of leading society. Moreover, we are maintaining constant vigilance and we are continually reminding ourselves, the party responsible for the fate of Poland, that attempts to "take shortcuts," and to by-pass the democratic principles of socialist progress can seriously weaken our political achievements and squander in part, or even in its entirety, the capital of confidence which has been yielded by the line of renewal that has been pursued thus far.

Of course, accord does not mean that the political struggle is behind us, that we are treating it as a closed chapter. We cannot afford to make that mistake. Accord does not mean agreement with everybody and on every issue, accord is not a form of capitulation before impassioned views or before the enemies of socialist Poland. It does not mean free reign for political forces in the sense of the freedom to conduct activity directed against the system's constitutional principles.

Socialism creates unique and effective institutions that, on the basis of their separate, very own principles, bring to light differing social interests and permit these interests to be articulated. In a determined, resolute, and clear-cut manner, we are drawing attention to the need to develop socialist democracy on a foundation of its own, without alien and artificial borrowings that lead to artificial divisions and to conflicts.

The new institutions that are currently being created on the party's initiative take account of the vitality of our political system and of vigorous efforts to make this system function harmoniously, to make it provide a sound guarantee for civil rights, to make it fulfill the requirement of responsiveness to a broad range of attitudes and of ideological motivation. We place great hopes in the Consultative Council attached to the office of the chairman of the State Council. It represents a significant manifestation of our pluralism. Of course, one cannot expect democratic institution to operate in an automatic fashion.

We neither exaggerate nor disregard the problems connected with the existence of antisocialist forces and attempts by these forces to organize themselves. In People's Poland, the law guarantees everyone extensive personal freedom and political rights; it does not differentiate between people on the basis of their views, and it provides everyone with an opportunity to participate in the exercise of power. But no state permits activity that runs counter to the constitution. There is no ostracism in Poland but there is the memory of the consequences of a certain type of activity that rends the state. While divesting no one of civil rights, we warn society about those people who have already abused public confidence on one occasion and led the nation toward catastrophe. The memory of those recent, bitter experiences and the conclusions stemming from them ought to be an enduring element of contemporary political culture.

In recent years we have placed the political content of accord in the foreground, and we have not diminished the importance of this content in any way. The 10th congress showed that we now need to build accord about fundamental economic, social, and ethical issues, about ways in which social challenges can be met and citizens needs and aspirations can be satisfied. For these are the most important values that matter to all of society and to every citizen, can map out the direction of collective and individual effort, and are essential for the lasting renewal and development of the fatherland.

[Rykowski] Many people are discouraged from engaging in ideological debate by the language in which this debate is frequently conducted: the language of quotations, divorced from life, from concrete everyday experience....

[Bednarski] Unfortunately, there are many examples to justify your worries. We are trying to counter such phenomena. The results are already tangible, but we are still a long way off from a situation that would be completely satisfactory. However, your question has more far-reaching implications; it concerns the essence of the party's ideological work and the way in which it is understood. Words are subordinate to social and political goals, and not the other way round.

Thus, one cannot permit there to be a discrepancy between party propangada and those matters that are the focus of public attention. We cannot divide party life into the ideological and the practical, and language into the official and the informal. We must provide confirmation that the Communist Party is a movement deeply rooted in the reality of everyday life.

We view the language that we use self-critically. I believe that one of the great weaknesses of this language is its insufficiently concrete character, the use of generalizations above all, generalizations that frequently assume the form of amalgams that lack precise meaning.

The problem of the language of politics is an illustration of the more general issue of the temperature of ideological influence. Today we cannot settle for vagueness, a cool and colorless approach, and contentment with conformity. The demands are significantly greater, and this is connected with the necessity of conducting activity that both arouses and organizes public interest. A standardized, and schematic approach is a wasted and mistaken effort from the point of view of political consequences. And that is why we must constantly analyze our own propaganda activity and determine whether it provides any new knowledge about the world, influences feelings, arouses interest, whether the content of propaganda enables the recipient to relate it to his own life, or whether propaganda is a pointless repetition.

The task of ideological propaganda is not so much one of providing confirmation for the beliefs of those who already subscribe to these ideological positions, but one of winning new supporters and of engaging concrete people in concrete situations for the performance of concrete, new tasks.

[Rykowski] The ideology of Marxism was evolved in the nineteenth century, in an age of steam and electricity. We are entering the 21st century, an era of atomic energy and electronics. How are these profound technological and social changes being reflected in the development of ideology?

[Bednarski] We are living in this new era. The year 2000 is only a symbolic date for changes that are already taking place. Of course, not every development occurring in individual branches of the social or natural sciences or every consequences of social development is being interpreted by Marxists. [paragraph continues]

Although Marxism possesses excellent analytical tools, it often finds itself faced with problems that it cannot solve immediately. The cognitive process has no static boundaries.

Perhaps this fact gives rise to those announcements that are made from time to time about Marxism's decline or even its defeat. Conditions of ideological confrontation produce a great demand for ideas of this kind. The conflict between capital and labor, and between imperialism and socialism, is far from disappearing. Thus, we witness the coming and going of fashions for systems that are to supersede Marxism, divest it of its scientific character, and demonstrate that Marxism is defunct. I would just like you to consider how many fashions of this kind there have been in recent years. Fashions are fleeting, but Marxism, as a method for analyzing and changing reality, retains its vitality.

The essence of the problem is more a question of how Marxism is realized in practice. It is threatened by schematism, scholasticism, limitations on the scope of research, and the reduction of its role to that of an argument serving to justify an arbitrary policy. But these are not imminent features of Marxism; these are distortions that arise when Marxism is practiced in a particular way; these features have nothing in common with the essence of the theory.

However, we feel a continually growing need to accelerate the development of the social and humanist sciences; a need for a creative treatment and generalization of new phenomena occurring in nature, society, and people's lives; a need to ensure that the results of research can serve a very useful social purpose. These were the postulates that the 10th congress formulated for research, and I would like to add that particularly great attention was accorded to this role for research at the 27th CPSU Congress and at the congresses of other communist and workers parties.

In view of the nature of contemporary social challenges, it is possible to talk about a need for a profounder dialectical understanding of the development of ideology and for a strengthening of its own identity and its responsiveness to new phenomena and facts.

[Rykowski] Thank you.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH INDIAN COUNTERPART

LD202006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic today had talks in New Delhi with Indian Minister of Internal Affairs Narayan Dutt Tiwari.

During a lengthy, friendly and cordial conversation, views were exchanged on Yugoslav-Indian bilateral relations. Both sides agreed that the political relations between the two countries are developing in line with long-established friendly tradiction, while economic relations improved considerably last year.

Dizdarevic and Tiwari considered in greater detail the documents which are being prepared by high-ranking officials of nine nonaligned countries and which will be adopted by the heads of state of government of the Africa Fund countries at their first summit meeting next Saturday.

The two ministers paid particular attention to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement as a whole in the aftermath of the eighth summit meeting which took place in Harare last year. In this context reference was made to the Iraq-Iran war.

ALBANIAN MEDIA 'INTERFERENCE' CRITICIZED

AU211407 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 14 Jan 87 p 4

[Naxhi Osmani commentary reprinted from Skopje Albanian-language paper FLAKA E VELLAZERIMIT: "Walls as a Pretext"]

[Text] Like a collage artist, the Albanian information media, supposedly referring to articles in our newspaper, report the demolition of courtyard walls in some communes of our republic. But yet again -- with a sting in their tails. These media, quoting and distorting FLAKA E VELLAZERIMIT, report that communal authorities of some communes have supposedly reached decisions to demolish the courtyard walls of Albanian families alone, and that this project is being carried out for reasons of state security. This report is fiction from start to finish: the communal authorities have made no such decisions, nor has our paper written in this way.

What is the truth? It is true that walls round courtyards are being demolished in some communes. It is also true that all our press, including FLAKA E VELLAZERIMIT, has written about it; but it is not true, first of all, that only the walls of Albanian families are being pulled down. Anything that is built, in whatever town, and in the almost 300 larger rural centers in our Republic, must be in accordance with the existing town planning laws, and must have a building permit. So it is not a question simply of the communes where members of the Albanian nationality live, and still less is it a question of pulling down only the walls of Albanians. The decision applies to Macedonians as well, and members of the other peoples and nationalities who live together in total harmony in this area. They too, like the Albanians, built walls and fortified houses [kulla] during the time of Ottoman domination to defend themselves against the attacks and depredations of those days. This means that it is not a question of tradition, and still less of Albanian tradition. And there are people who say that these walls stress our national identity!

However, the propaganda of Albania says today what it said yesterday. At the time when Albania was mounting and carrying out its campaign against religion, and when it was damaging and destroying mosques and churches, we did not interfere. We considered this was their own business, but, if we are talking about tradition, let us mention in this connection that these very same Albanian media criticized and accused villagers of being "surrounded by walls like Turks" and stated that such walls are an expression of the primitive state of some countries, where anarchy rules. Houses in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have not been surrounded by walls for a long time.

It is true that we are knocking down old yards in the name of a modern solution to the town planning problems of our towns and villages, just as we are uprooting many forms of conservative and fanatical thinking. But we do not know for what reason the policies of Albania are attempting to cause a confrontation with the peoples and nationalites of our country, and to destroy the bridges of good-neighborliness. It is not a question of pulling down walls, because this is merely a pretext showing that Albania continues to interfere in our internal affairs, and that its information media are ready to invent and make up things whenever Albanian policies require it.

MAMULA LEADS MEETING ON ADRIATIC DEFENSE ISSUES

LD212324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMt 21 Jan 87

[Text] Split, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- A 2-day consultative meeting at the Marshal Tito Higher Military Schools Center in Split on a theoretical and practical review of current problems of defense preparations in the Adriatic zone of naval operations was concluded today.

The meeting was led by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, with the participation of the most responsible officers of the Yugoslav People's Army, territorial defense, and the republican Secretariats for National Defense.

On the basis of the doctrinal and conceptual orientations of the SFRY on conducting an all-people's defense war, the meeting carried out a comprehensive analysis of the most important issues of the planning, preparation, organization, and carrying out of the defense of this specific part of the total Yugoslav zone of operations. By critically analyzing military theory and combat practice in the world, development tendencies, and the role of the military factor in international relations, and on the basis of the assumption of the adopted doctrine on the use of force, our own experiences and knowledge, the changes which have come about in the form of armed combat and in the way of carrying out military actions were appraised and reviewed, as were their influence on the organization and implementation of the defense of the Adriatic zone of naval operations. During the meeting, the participants also were acquainted with the results achieved in the modernization of the leadership and command of the naval district.

The results of the consultative meeting represent an important contribution to the search for solutions for the more up-to-date organization and involvement of all subjects and forces of all-people's defense and social self-protection in defense and the further promotion of their overall capability.

LCY CONDEMNS ZADAR TU APPEAL FOR PRICE FREEZE

LD211920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium has asked us to pass on the following important message:

"The Presidium of the Municipal Council of the Zadar Trade Union Federation issued an appeal on 14 January to "all workers of Yugoslavia" and to all leaderships and state organs in which it demands that a decision be made to freeze prices up to 1 July 1987. In the text of around two pages the reasons for this appeal are cited which, however, contain some startling points. For example, it is said that "the only thing that is left is to call on the working class of Yugoslavia to take joint action" since "that which we have now is intolerable for the workers of this country." The appeal was also "sent to the papers of the SAWP in all the republics and provinces and to the journal RAD."

We have assessed that this step, (?regardless of what we feel about it), is utterly unacceptable in its manner, that it might cause an escalation of various proposals and demands of a radical-style, even some kind of incitement to possible social disturbances, since it does not refer only to prices.

Therefore, we believe that this invitation should not be given publicity. Also, we wish to inform you that it has been agreed that trade union organs in the Socialist Republic of Croatia should react publicly to this, in an appropriate manner."

SERBIA'S RADOVIC ON IDEOLOGICAL 'ERRORS'

LD211127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1802 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- The responsibility of Communists in publishing houses is particularly important today, because dogmatic and bourgeois forces have begun to integrate themselves more firmly around a platform of nationalism and national romanticism. It is the duty of communists to oppose these and all other negative tendencies such as for example, kitsch-commercialism. This was stressed at a working meeting today at the Serbian LC Central Committee between presidents of publishing councils, chief and executive editors, and secretaries of basic LC organizations in publishing houses in the introductory speech by Borislav Radovic, executive secretary of the [Serbian] Presidium. The meeting was held, as Chairmen Dr Vaso Milinecevic stressed, within the framework of preparations for the forthcoming plenum of the LCY Central Committee on ideological questions.

The editorial offices of publishing houses, Radovic said among other things, are exposed to various and severe pressures in the name of quasi-democratism and this is why it is particularly important at present to strengthen the role of the publishing councils. They should not take over the role of the editorial offices, but should make sure that the institution of reviewing is respected and that social interests are safeguarded.

It is essential to get rid of the present neurotic obsession that sees any ideological error in publishing a reflection of generally disturbed political and ideological relations in this country, Radovic went to say. However, toleration of genuine ideological mistakes cannot be justified as being democratic, because this a cloak for one's own opportunism.

In the discussion, in which mainly the editors of the publishing houses took part, attention was drawn to the fact that the economic situation is causing a deterioration of the evaluation criteria of the publishers themselves, who are forced to work in exceptionally difficult conditions. Instead of cultural or ideological criteria, only commercial considerations prevail in these circumstances. Therefore, the blame should not be put on the publishers themselves, who are trying to maintain the production of books at all costs. There is much talk and discussion, and relatively few positive effects on business, the publishers stressed.

REPUBLICAN, PROVINCIAL DEFENSE SECRETARIES MEET

LD170051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1736 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Novi Sad [no date as received] -- A 2-day meeting of republican and provincial national defense secretaries with Lieutenant Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary of national defense, ended today in Novi Sad.

In addition to considering current issues, matters relating to the further education of cadres for all-people's defense were discussed. The need to further unify the foundations, training plans, and programs for all-people's defense in all sociopolitical communities was stressed for, it was said, they would contribute directly to the further socialization of all-people's defense.

DETAILS OF ARMED FORCES CONTRACT PLAN EXPLAINED

LD182144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- Applications are being considered for the admission of soldiers under contract, the first one since 2 years ago when a new law on service in ther Armed Forces came into effect.

This is an opportunity for many young people who, in the course of their military service, discover that despite hardship a soldier's life also has its advantages.

The admission of soldiers under contract is expected to become an established practice as a way of recruiting a part of the Armed Forces' cadres, but we cannot talk about some kind of a "professionalization" of Yugoslav People's Army. A considerable progress in the development of military technology was one of the decisive reasons for passing the regulation on the status of a "soldier under contract." Those young people who remain in the Yugoslav People's Army having completed their military service will considerably improve their skills in operating engineering equipment, tanks, radars, launching installations, and other expensive equipment. This would guarantee accuracy and longer life of complex equipment, better quality of maintenance, and greater effectiveness. A whole spectrum of attractive jobs is open to young people.

The soldiers, who will initially sign contracts for 3 years, will be offered two kinds of duties: to become officers or soldiers. Those who opt to become officers will be able to expand their knowledge and further train in appropriate educational centers, equipped with the latest teaching aids. Some of them will attend these centers on several occasions, especially if they decide to stay longer or permanently in this job, and not only 3 years as agreed by the initial contract. Depending on the efforts exerted, the temporary post in the Yugoslav People's Army could develop into a permanent job with a possibility of "moving" within the job up to high-ranking posts.

The soldiers under contract will, as envisioned, have all the rights and responsibilities as the other members of the Armed Forces, as well as certain priviliges. For instance, they will be able to choose in which republic or province they wish to be posted. Apart from this, separate reasonably comfortable rooms will be reserved for them in the barracks free of charge, and they will also receive free clothing and food. Those who get married during their contract will be allowed to live outside the barracks, in which case they will bear the expenses.

Bearing all this in mind, it is quite understandable that the opening of possibilities for the contract service has stirred up a great deal of attention among the soldiers and also the public. Apart from this being an opportunity of a job for many young people, this would undoubtedly lead to the further strengthening of the country's defense ability.

COMPLAINTS ON WORK OF COURTS, MILITIA SUMMARIZED

AU212057 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Between 1 July and 30 September last year, 511 petitions and complaints were sent to the SFRY Assembly and 28 to the president of the Assembly. This information was presented at the session of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Petitions and Complaints. It is interesting to know what problems and phenomena were observed in the sphere of criminal-judicial protection. Olivija Rusovac reports:

Most complaints by citizens pertained to the work of the courts. There were 429 such complaints in the first half of last year. It was noticed that complaints by those sentenced for political and economic crimes are more frequent, something which is explained by an increase in this kind of delinquency. Courts are mostly criticized for the length of the investigation procedure, passivity when internal affairs services are included in the investigation, and failure to be critical in checking evidence.

Political offenses which are, as we have said, on the rise, are more and more frequently followed by complaints through which someone is intervening from abroad -- from social democratic parties and international organizations, Chetnik and Ustasha broups, to individuals. Special pressure from within the country and abroad is used in cases of criminal prosecution of the so-called intellectual elite, when the prosecution of political delinquents is maliciously exploited with a view to presenting our country as a region of repression.

Citizens also complain to the Federation about the behavior of internal affairs services. From 1983 to 1986, there were 378 complaints in which citizens are for the most part sounding the alarm that militia organs are disturbing, and even mistreating them. Citizens particularly criticize the militia's behavior when they are detained in the militia stations after being charged, describing the detention as a special kind of maltreatment.

Some of our laws, such as provisions of the Law on Internal Affairs, on limiting or forbidding the free movement of persons in extraordinary conditions, are subject to distorted interpretations aimed at creating the impression of an increase of repression in our society. It is difficult to fight against malicious distortions, except, perhaps, by improving legislation. However, the control function of the assembly over the work of the judiciary and other organs can contribute much to reduce abuses and unconscientious performance of duties.